Now turn thee to the Real! No longer in the radiant atmosphere Of Poesy, try thy faint, uprising wing; It cannot soar when all is dark and drear, Around the throne to which it erst did cling. In silence fold thy weak, and wounded pinion,, It hath no more dominion.

Often, and proudly have thy pulses thrill'd, When brightly throughing images of thought Thy busy brain evok'd.—O now be still'd Those eager whispers, which can bring thee nought Save the sad knowledge that all is but seeming-Then waken from thy dreaming!

Life hath too actual grown, yet thou, my heart, Would still its dark realities enchant. Even though thou seest thy loveliest dreams depart From the rich path they will no longer haunt! In this bright world of cares thy bright Ideal Hath paled before the Real!

Too well thou knew'st how on thy mould'ring shrine Faded and dim each early offering lies. Prompting for aye the Spirit to repine-While every yearning, aching chord replies-How many hopes that swept thy ambitious Lyre Have lost their glowing fire.

Waken, then, waken from thy world of dreams, And call thy visions back, my wandering heart! No more he led by Fancy's picture-gleams-Nor linger in the fairy realm of Art; Thy thoughts have been too much with the Ideal, Now turn thee to the Real!

From Blackwood for October. FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. SYSTEM OF SLAVERY.

In our remarks on Michelet's History of France we begin, as is customary, at the beginning. Gaul was a Roman province before it became the kingdom of France, and we must assist at the trassformation.

In speaking-says M. Guizot, in a passage quoted by Michelet-in speaking of that invasion which overthrew the Western Empire, we often hear such expressions used as the inundation of barbarians sweeping all before it-a sort of human deluge carrying away all the monuments of civilization. Such expressions deceive us as to the true nature of the event. No great and sudden disaster overthrew the Roman Empire, nor did its laws and civilization die this violent death. A number of invasions-partial, successive-of men banded together for predatory excursion, more frequently than of armies raised for territorial conquestthese wore down the strength, wasted, and finally destroyed the Roman Empire in the West. It was thus, more especially, that Gaul was conquered. No mortal blow was ever struck, but a general insecurity of life and property for a long time afflicted the province; no part of the country was safe; no one knew whose land, whose village, would be next laid waste; communication from one town to another was cut off or rendered dangerous; the organization of society was assailed, impeded in its action, broken up, destroyed .-There was a dissolution, gradual but irreparable, of the vast body of the State-its repeated wounds healed not, but limb after limb suffered mortification, and paralysis, and decay. The masters of the Roman world found it impossible to hold together, to keep in systematic action their mutilated Empire; they were compelled to relinquish even those parts which had as yet been spared by the invader; from a great part of Gaul, and from Great Britain, the imperial administration deliberately withdrew, leaving the territory to be divided, or contested for, amongst the rival hordes of bar-

If such be the true character of the event, how can the success of the barbarian be accounted for ?-how came the Empire to fall under a series of invasions nothing comparable to those which the Republic sustained ? Shall we attribute the weakness of the Empire to the vices of the Imperial empire, we must set down first and pre-eminently Government? But an Imperial Government is, at all events, well calculated for the purposes of war, and the provinces were more wisely and justly governed under the sway of an Autocrat than under those Prefects which the Senate annually sent forth, and whose great anxiety was to enrich themselves before their successors drove them from the field. The worst of the Emperors were often exceedingly popular and beleved in the Provinces .-Rome itself being a theatre large enough for the practice of all their vices and their tyranny. Jurisprudence, and the administration of the civil law, continued in a steady course of improvement. It was an internal evil certainly that destroyed the Empire, but not one of a Political nature-it was a Social malady-one which lay in the very organization of Society-one which no administrative power could reach-it was the system which committed the cultivation of the soil, and other branches of manual industry, to the hands of the Slave -it was this that, like a slow poison in the constitution, withered up the strength of the Roman

Empire. When Rome made her vast conquests, she brought in, from every part of the World, troops of captives. With these the rich Patricians cultivated their enormous estates; the race of small proprieters and of free husbandmen became extinct; and the nobles committed their extended fields and their vast tracks of pasture to the care of these imported Slaves. Throughout the Empire the land was generally cultivated by Slaves. or by agricultural laborers bound to the soil, and but one degree removed from Slavery; Arts and Manufactures were practised by the slave; the industry of a Country, in which consists the wealth of a Cauntry, was entrusted to the energy of the

Doubtless there were other causes operating to the destruction of the Roman Empire; but all other causes, without this, are insufficient to explain the fact, that so noble a Province as Gaulunder the sway of a Civilized and Military power -was allowed to be pillaged and conquered pieceby hordes of barbarians; while this one cause seems sufficient of itself to account for such a lamentable result. For note how insidious and complete was the mischief that it wrought. As its first consequence, there was no Free Peasantry to rise on the emergency to repel an invader-no patriot bands could be called together-no militia, no guerilla warfare; all must depend on the paid and disciplined troops of the Emperor. While, indeed, the revenue of the Emperor was sufficient to the demand made upon it, this was not of vital importance. Of good soldiers there was no lack, so they could be paid for. Rome could subsidize its invaders to protect it from invasion. Those large-handed Robbers, those men of giant bulk, who came stalking out of fields and forests they had no patience to cultivate, were willing enough to feed and fight (they were equal pleasures) at the Empire's expense. But second consequence of this false and vicious system was even more disastrous than the first. An industry committee te slaves-divorced from the spirit of competition -converted to a disgrace-stationary at the best, with no principle of advancement, no elasticity to recover itself from depressing circumstancecould not supply the Revenue for the support of that immense mercenary force which the weakness of a slave population rendered necessary. The burden of taxation absolutely crushed the people. Year after year that burden was imposed upon resources which were year after year declining under its pressure. The taxation impoverished, till in some places it actually depopulated, the Province.

Slavery was not, of course, peculiar to the Roman Empire; nor is this the only Empire which has sunk under the slow curse it entails. It was the system prevailing throughout the old world; apparently the first and inevitable result of War and Conquest. It was a natural and egregious blunder of human selfishness. A community of men thought it the mest rapid and certain method of enriching themselves to conquer other men, of enriching themselves to conquer other men,

take them captive, and make them work for them But Wealth is, after all, the product of Human Industry reducing to subjection the powers of nature; it is Nature, not Man, that we must conquer; and Nature yields reluctantly and grudgingly to dishonorable toil, and labor that the scourge impels. She loves not to surrender to hands that the fetter has marked. And therefore, in addition to the suffering of the human being, compulsion, and the prison-house, and Labor (which, in every sense, is man's best friend) converted to a degradation-besides all this, there is a gross blunder made in the attainment of National Wealth. The great proprietor, whether Patrician, or Bashaw, or Noble, is content enough, and finds that all goes well; but the Community, as a whole, becomes impoverished; its industry, the source of every thing, is relaxed, unhonored; sloth and corruption are fostered, its fictitious strength decays, its civilization must kiss the dust.

Interrogate those gigantic ruins in the East-Thetes, and Egypt, and Palmyra-they will teach the same lesson. Enslaved multitudes raised the temple, the palate, the pyramid, and, melting away at the base of the structures they had reared, left their work to the inheritance of the desert. The slow sand gained on their labors.

These yield a silent testimony; in the history of Rome we have loud evidence of the operation of this pernicious system. Nothing can speak more plainly than the description we have of the distresses of the province of Gaul, owing to the demands of a craving exchequer, and that at a time when no peculiar tyranny is complained of. When the census was to be taken, says Lactantius, a father of the church, in order to fix on each person or family the due amount of contribution, such was the lamentation, such the general distress, one would have thought there was an invading army, or a town taken by assault. But in vain, he adds, did the officers exaggerate the value of every thing, in order to lay on it the greater tax-in vain did they add to the years of infancy and take from those of old age, that they might increase the number of such as were liable to the tribute: the men, indeed, could suffer and could starve, but they could no longer pay. The fields were deserted, or were strewed with the sick and the dying. The tax, in all its exorbitancy, was imposed but there was nothing left to pay it but the dead

Nor did the wealthy inhabitants of the Gaulish

towns escape the unwonted pressure of this financial distress. The magistrates, the curiales. were made responsible, in the first instance, for the tax imposed upon the whole province. They were called upon to pay the entire contribution into the imperial exchequer, and take upon themselves the collection of it. Now the magistrates of the great cities of Gaul occupied a very honorable position; much power was necessarily thrown into their hands, and the emperors were, in general, solicitous to maintain the honor and efficiency of this body of men. But this one charge of collecting the revenue was so oppressive, and rendered them so odious to their fellow-countrymen that there was the greatest anxiety to escape from office. The highest or senatorial rank, men who generally resided in their villas, were exempted; the class next in order were those oppressed by these civic honors, and they had re course to all manner of pretexts and expedients to escape from them. The code is full of decisions pronounced against such pretexts, and compelling men to assume these municipal functions. Some were known to take flight and conceal themselves in the garb of slaves, in order to avoid these intolerable honors. There is a novel-that is, a decree of the emperor-which ordains, "that if any bailiff of an estate (to use a free translation) should receive such runaway burgess or commoncouncil-man, and not render him up to the town to which he belonged, such bailiff, if a freeman should be degraded and sentenced to labor, and, if a slave, should be beaten to death." What shall we say of the state of society where there was a law punishing with death any one who should harbor a citizen seeking a refuge among slaves from the honors of the magistracy!

In the mixture of good and evil which accrued to mankind from the overthrow of the Roman among its good results, that it led to the abolition of this system of slavery. It seems that nothing less than a re-construction of society-a complete beginning again-could get rid of an evil so in corporated into the civilization of olden times .sometimes hear this result attributed at once and simply to Christianity. There has been no good done in which that religion has not had its share-there is no good result to which it ought not to lead; but assuredly the preaching of Christianity did not itself effect this reformation. The city of Antioch was one of the greatest, and perhaps the most Christian city of the empire. Its opulent inhabitants retained their slaves with as little scruple of conscience, under the preaching of their excellent bishop St. Chrysostom, as when the priest of Apollo led forth the youth of the city in riotous assembly, to the voluptuous groves of Daphne. He who would note the true era of the downfall of slavery, must, in our opinion, keep his eye upon the rising communes, on the new municipalities, which, over all feudal Europe. struggled into existence and power against their disorderly oppressors. In these communes, or free burghs, society began afresh, and entered on a new track. The citizens, who were here struggling for independence and the benefit of equal laws, were not in the condition to have slaves; what they contended for was, the liberty to work with their own hands, and enjoy the produce of their own labor. When they had triumphed, the industry of the towns was seen to be in the hands of freemen; the labors of the loom and the forge were transferred to workmen, proud of their social position, and resolved to maintain it. The Flemish weaver had his sword hanging at his loom. Thus a new model of society was given. It was soon felt that the industry of the fields also-that the labor of the husbandman-ought to be manumitted- Nor was discontent idle among the peasantry. The preaching of Christianity operating on this state of things, and strongly aided on one occasion by the general belief that the world was coming to an end, completed and sanctioned the happy revolution.

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Of Im CHARLES OSBORN, CHARLES S. EITTLE.

N CHANCERY-Before the Vice Chancellor.—Daniel Monroe vs. William Winterton, &c.
In pursuance of 2 decretal order of this Court, made in In pursuance of 2 decretal arder of this Court, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at public anction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of this Court, by E. H. Ludlow, Anctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-Yerk, on the 3d day of Nevember next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Twelftk Ward of the City of New-York, on the Bioomingdale road, between Forty-fifth and Ferty-seventh streets, and Bleomingdale road and Eighth Avenue, containing and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Wisomingdale road, thirty-three feet and three Inches south-westerly of the northerly line of Forty-sixth street, where the land hereinafter described joins that of the late Francis Feitner, tunning thence north-westerly along the land of the said Francis Feitner two hundred and thirty-six feet eight inches to the land late of Francis Child deceased; thence north easterly along the land of the said Francis Child deceased sixty-seven feet two inches to the land of David Garnsey; thence south-easterly along the land of the said David Garnsey, and of Erasmus D. Garnsey, one hundred and fifteen feet three inches; thence north-easterly along the said Erasmus D. Garnsey's land thirty-three feet nine inches to the land of John H. Dusenbury's land innety-four feet south-easterly to the said Bloomingdale road, and thence along the said Bloomingdale road to the place of beginning, oeing part of the land conserved to the place of beginning, oeing part of the land conserved to the place of beginning, oeing part of the land conserved to the place of beginning, oeing part of the land conserved to the place of beginning, oeing part of the land conserved to the place of beginning, oeing part of the land conserved to the place of beginning. Blooming dale road, and thence along the said Blooming-dale road to the place of beginning, one part of the land conveyed to the said Babid S. Brown by Francis Child and wife, by deed bearing date the 19th of August, 1834, and recorded in the office of the Register in Liber 317 of Cons. page 260, which land hereby conveyed is also known, on a map of the land of David S. Brown in the Twelfth Ward, made by Samuel S. Boomsty, acting Surveyor, dated the 23d day of December, 1834, as part of numbers fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, and the whole of numbers twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three, together with one half of the street opposite to and contiguous to the said lot number twenty-three, which may is numbers twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two and twenty-three, together with one half of the street opposite to and contiguous to the said lot number twenty-three, which may is on file in the office of the Regisler aloresaid. Also all those five lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfih Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-sixth street, between the Sevezth and Eighth Avenues, bounded southerly in front by Forty-sixth street aloresaid, westerly by land now or late the property of Mary Childs, and north-easterly by land now or late the property of Mary Childs; the said five lots together forming a triangle, and being in front on Forty-sixth street one hundred and six feet five inches, on the west side thirty-six feet, and on the north-east side one hundred and twenty-one fret five inches, and known and distinguished on a map of land belonging to the estate of C. Freitner, deceased, made by W. B. Doughty. City Surveyor, dated April 9th, 1855, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the numbers 13, (thirteen) 14, (fourteen) 15, (fifteen) 16 (sixteen) 17, (seventeen,) and also all the northerly half part of Forty-sixth street aforesaid adjoining the said lots, and which on the said map is distinguished by the letters 1, K, L, M, N, O and P. New-York, October 12, 1842.

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELLL, Master in Chancery

New-York, October 12, 1842. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery JAMES HUMPHREY, Solicitor.

TATE OF NEW-YORK, s. s.—In Chancery—Before the V. Chancellor of the 1st. Circuit. James Evans, vs. Martin S. Fleming—Master's Sale.—In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, will be sold at public anction, under the direction of the undersgred, one of the Masters of said Court, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by Alba Kumball, Auctioneer, but the twenty-eighth day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock, noan, of that day, all those certain Lots of Land conveyed to said Fleming by Christiana Fleming, by her Deed, on the 24th day of December last, situate at the corner of 45d street and 3rd avenue, in said city, and bounded as follows:—All those certain Lots of Ground, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, part of a tract or triangle of Land de-City of New-York, part of a tract or triangle of Land de-vised by the last Will and Testament of Martin Smith, to the said Christiana Fleming, commencing at the point of intersection formed by third avenue with the old Harlem road, and comprising the major portion of three blocks of ground embraced between it and 42d, 43d and 44th streets, the said Lots beginning at a point on the Westerly side of the Third Avenue, 25 1-12 feet north of 43d street, and rua-ning thence northerly along the 3d avenue 503 12 ft. thence westerly and parallel with 43d street to the Harlem road, thence south westerly along the Harlem road about 20 feet, more or less, to ground conveyed to Ralph Lockwood, thence easterly along Lockwood's ground to a point one thence easterly along Lockwood's ground to a point off-hundred feet from the third avenue, thence southerly along the easterly line of Lockwood's lot 25 3-12th feet, and thence easterly 100 feet to the place of beginning. Dated New-York, Oct. 5, 1842. R. C. WHEELER, Master in Chancery.

o6 2awts STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In Chancery, before the Vice Chancellor.—Augusta T. A. Floyd vs. Jonah Newton et al.

In pursuance of an order of this Court, made in the above cuited caree will be cold at Palella Angline made in the In pursuance of an order of this Court, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at Public Anction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of this Court, by E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day: All that certain dwelling-house and lot of ground situate in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the Westerly side of Elizabeth street, between Prince and Houston-streets, and bounded Easterly in front by Elizabeth-street twenty-three feet three inches, Northerly on one side by a house and lot now or late of John R. Livingston, and known as No. 213 Elizabeth-street, ninety feet six inches, Westerly in the rear Elizabeth-street, ninety feet six inches, Westerly in the rear by a lot of ground now or late of William Lawrence twen-ty feet three inches, and Southerly on the other side by a Louis and lot of ground now or late of W. and G. Post nineto the said dimensions more or less. The above described premises are the same which were conveyed to Peter Corkner by Charles McEvers and Margaret, his wife, by deed, March 22d, 1848, and recorded in the office of Register is and for the City and County of New-York in Lib. 294 of

New-York, October 8th, 1812. WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery. C. S. Roz, Solicitor. STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In Chancery, before the Vice Chancellor.—The Æina Fire Insurance Company of New-York vs. James Arthur

and others. Master's Sale.

Pursuant to a decretal order of this Court, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of this Court, by Wilkins & Rollins, Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 27th (twenty-seventh) day of October instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, of that day: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Third Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map of two blocks of ground between Murray and Warren-streets, in the City of New-York, showing the division of the same among the several proprietors thereof, which said map is annexed to a deed of the partition thereof, among the heirs of George Clinton, deceased, on file in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, by the numbers IV. 57 ind others. Master's Sale. City and County of New-York, by the numbers IV, 57-bounded Southerly in front by Murray-street, Northerly in the rear by a lot numbered in the said map I, 35, Easterly on one side by a lot thereon numbered 11, 38, and Westerly on the other side by lots numbered on the said map 1, 28, II, 29, III, 50, and IV, 31.

Dated New-Vork, October 4th, 1842.

JOHN A. SIDELL, Master in Chancery.

C. S. Woodhull, Solicitor.

No. 33 John-street.
o5 2awtO27

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In CHANCERY-Before the Vice Chancellor of the first circuit.—William II. Paul administrator, &c. vs. William G. Bucknor and Emily, his wife.

Master's Sale - Pursuant to a decretal order of the Court

Master's Sale-Pursuant to a decretin order of the Court of Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, will be sold at public auction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the masters of this court, by E. H. Ludlow, auctioneer, at the Myerhants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, on the (31st) thirty-first day of October, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, of that day, those certain lets bereinafter described, that is to say: That certain piece of land, situate at Man-hatanville, in the Twelith Ward, in the city of New-York, beginning at the northeast corner of Laurence street, on the autheast side of the Bisomingdale road, on lot number seventy seven, as laid out and surveyed by Adelphus Loss, City Surveyor, on the infleenth September, 1866; the said piece being twenty-five feet in front and rear, and two hundred feet deep, being the same lot conveyed by Alexan-der Dunlap and wife to said William G. Bucknor, on the ninth day of January, 1806. Also, those two certain lots in the same ward, conveyed on the first day of December, 1835, by Thomas Duniap, to said William G. Bucknor, and are situated in said Manhattanville, at the corner of Bloomingtale road and Hamilton street, and both twenty-five feet in front and rear, and one handredfeet deep. Also, that certain other lot at Manhattanville aforesaid, conveyed by Anthony V. Harrington and wife and William Dinlap to said William G. Bucknor, by deed, dated the first day of May, 1836, the said lot being part of a piece of ground laid down on the said map of said Loss, as number seventy-nine, and adjoining northerly said lot number seventy-seven on said map.—Date d New-York, October 7th, 1842.

C. S. Boy Solicitor.

C. S. Rog. Solicitor. N CHANCERY-Before the Vice Chancellor.—James Votey vs. Alexander McDonald, &c.
In pursuance of a decretal order of this Court, made in
the above estitled cause, will be sold at public Auction, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters of
this Court, by Mordecai Myers, Auctioneer, at the Merchants Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 4th day
of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day,
All that certain lot of land in the Ninth Ward of the City
of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain

All that certain for and the same of New-York, and known and distinguished on a certain map or charts made thereof, and of the lands of William W. Gubert, Esquire by Thomas Goerek, late one of the City Surveyoers, by the number thirty-eight; bounded North-erly in front by Grove-street twenty-five feet; Easterly by lot number thirty-seven ninety feet; Southerly by lot num-ber fifty-three twenty-five feet, and westerly by lot number thirty-nine ninety fee t,and now known as number sixty in Grove-street. New-York, October 13, 1842.

WILLIAM W. CAMPBELL, Master in Chancery. AITKEN. Solicitor. COMPOSITION ROLLERS of the best materials and quality, and of all sizes cast at the Office of the New Work. Inquire of J. W. RICHARDS, in

he Press Room, (basement.)

State of New-York, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ) State of New-York, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ALBANY, September 7, 1842.

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York:

Sir: Notice is bereby given, that at the next general Election to be held on the Tubsday succeeding the first Monday in November hext, a Representative in the 28th Congress of the United States is to be elected for the Taird Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

New-York:
Also, a Representative in the said 28th Congress for the

Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards of the said City and County : Also, a Representative in the said 23th Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth Wards of the said City and County;

and
Also, a Representative in the said 28th Congress for the
Sirth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh,
Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards of
thesaid City and County of New-York,
Yours respectfully, S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, New York, September, 1842.)

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made and provided. MONMOUTH B. HART.

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above ence in each week until the Election.

See Revised Statutes, vol. 1st, c. 6th, title 3d, article 3d, part 1st, page 140.

Only New York Secretary Office.

Sinte of New-York—Secretary's Office, ALBANY, August 31, 1842. Secretary's Office, ALBANY, August 31, 1842. Sec.—Notice is hereby given that at the next General Election, to be held an the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be

A Covernor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. A seaster of the First Senatorial District, to supply the vacascy which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of Gabriel Furman, on the last day of December

Also, the following City and County Officers, to wit: Thirteen Members of Assembly, and a Register, in the place of J. Sherman Brownell, whose term of service will

expire on the last day of December next.
Yours, respectfully,
S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.
The above is a true copy of a nonfication received from

the Secretary of State. MONMOUTH B. HART,

MONMOGTH B. HART,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Sheriff's Office, New-York, Sept. 10, 1842.
All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election.
See revised Statuter, vol. 1st, chap. 6th, title 3d, article 3d 3d, part 1st, page 140.

GES.—There needs no argument beyond a simple, fair, candid trial, to prove to a demonstration that Peters's Lozenges are among the very best medicated preparatious ever made. While their taste, which is agreeable, gives them ever made. While their taste, which is agreeable, gives them advantage over every other medicine now in use, the great variety of their ingredients remiers them efficacious to an exicul elsewhere linknown. His Cough Lozenges, for instance, cure Colds, Asthma, Gatarrh, Bronchius, and all complaints of a Pulmenary origin. Then his Worm Lozenges relieve children of the terrible distress, the convulsive pains, the broken sleep and lieadacke, which always attend the presence of worms. Thus all his Lozenges in fact, are suitable to some particular disease, which they completely remove. Warchoase, 125 Fulton-st.

DR. RUSH'S LEGACY.—That celebrated physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, could not have lett a more valuable legacy to mankind than his invaluable HEAUTH PILL. It is indeed a biessing to the afflicted, giving relief in all the usual cases of suiden illness or ingering disease with which humanity is distressed or the functions of life are destroyed. It is now conceded by the most eminent of the medical faculty, that the stomach is the seat or fountain of all disease; that it is, as it were, the centre from which proceed all the evils produced by foreign or criteting causes, and which thence spread to every part of irritating causes, and which thence spread to every part of

the animal system.

The proper method of cure, therefore, is to attack the citadel in which the disease intrenches itself; and no combination of medical agents has yet been discovered so efficacious for this purpose as the preparation of the late Dr. Rysh, and which, from the universal success attending their Rosh, and which, from the appreciacy of nearly half a century administration, during a practice/of nearly half a century were styled his "Intallible Health Pill." Their great viewers styled his "Intallible Health Pill." Their great viewers styled his "Intallible Health Pill." were stylest his "Imalinie Heath Fill." Then great vis-tue is, that they arrest disease in its first approach. They are preventives as well as remedies; and we will venture to say that if taken by persons when they are first affected with symptoms of illness, many a case, that is either serious or fatal, might be avoided.

Let the afflicted without hesitation avail themselves of this naturable legacy, and they will have reason to bless the name of Dr. Rush as one of the greatest benefactors of

mankind.
Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. G. DAGGERS, 30 An Sold, wholesale and retail, by H. G. DAOGERS, Schmisteet, New-York; and (retail) by Kelly, 267 Broadway, New-York; J. Axford, 163 Bowery, N. Y.; H. Green, 69] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Redding & Co., 3 State-st., Boston; D. Smith, 96 Market-st., Newark, N. J.; G. B. Zeiber, 37 Dock-st., aorner of Tuird, Philadelphia; W. Taylor, 12 North-st., Ballmort; and agents in the principal cities in the United States. the United States.

Price Twenty-Five Cents a box; each box inclosed in an elegantly engraved wrapper, with full directions for use.

DARR'S LIFE PILLS .- The immense increase of the sale of these Pills for the short time bey have been introduced into this country, is truly astonthey have been introduced into this country, is fruly astonishing, and a conviscing proof of the conquering power of this fine herbal medicine in remedying disease. At this season of the year, when the system is relaxed by the heat of summer, a course of this available medicine will clear of the sour and bad humors which heat invariably generates. The liver, which generally gets sluggish, will be put into healthy action, and thus be able to perform the functions allotted to it, the body altogether will be reinvigorated, and prepared to undergo whatever change the wister may bring on. In bilious complaints, heavy colds and inflammaprepared to undergo whatever change the wister may bring on. In bilious complaints, heavy colds and inflammations, they afford a speedy rel ef, and to the temale constitutions they are principally applicable, as many who have tried them can certify. In fact, every one who has used Parr's Life Pilis seems to be instilled with new life, for their flue, tonic properties invariably restore the stomach to a healthy longing for food, sound sleep, and all the concomitants attendant on good health. The extent to which they

trants attendant on good health. The extent to which they are used in Europe, among all classes of society, is beyond conception, for more than 30,000 boxes are there sold weekly, showing that all who use them appreciate their worth. They are sold exclusively by the following agents, viz:—Rushton & Aspinwall, druggists and chemists, 86 William street, 116 Broadway and 10 Astor House.

Abraham Sands & Co., druggists and chemists, granite buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber-street.

P. Dickie, 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard street.

John B. Dodd, druggist, Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

A. W. Badeau, Bowery Medicine Store, 260 Bowery.

John C. Hart, druggist, 343 Grand, corner Norfolk-street.

Symes' Medicine Store, 63 Bowery, corner of Walket-st.

A. B. Tripler, corner Fulton and Walter-streets.

A. B. Tripler, corner Fulton and Water-streets. verett, deuggist, 367 Greenwich-street, next to the

& J. Goddington, apothecaries, 227 Hudson-street, corne of Spring-street. of Spring-street.

E. L. Cotton, chemist and apothecary, 263 Bleecker-street, corner of Jones street.

J. Wendover, druggist and apothecary, 141 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn—Win. Armstrong, seed, drug and patent medicine

warehouse, 1844 Fulton-street.

And wholesale at the proprietor's office.

T. ROBERTS & CO.,

o5 Im Clarendon House, cor. Duane-st. and Broadway THE late firm of Nathaniel Weed &

Co. having been dissolved on the 31st of August ultimo, the undersigned continues the Dry Goods business at the old stand No. 191 Pearl street, on his own account, and solicits the attention of his former customers and country merchants generally, to his stock of New Goods now opening, and to which he is constantly adding from auction nd other sources, consisting of Ciotas, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, A splendid assortment of British Prints,

do do French and American,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, of all the

approved factories.
Merinos, Alpachas, Orleans Cloths,
Plaid Shawls, Rob Roys and Taglionis, Yarn, Wick, Batting, Wadding, and such other articles as are comprised in a well selected Stock of Staple Dry Goods.

NATHANIEL WEED,

191 Pearl-treet. s22 1m TULL'S TRUSSES.—Notice to Rup-tured Persons.—Persons afflicted with ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world allords, on application at the office, No. 4 Vesey-street, or to either of

application at the orincipal lowns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's trusses, to see it they are endorsed by Dr. Hull in writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are so better than

he ordinary trusses.

Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey-street, exclusively for ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

THOMSONIAN .- Do you want health Yell OMS O'MAIN.—Do you Want hearth you abandoned Invalids?—Doctor Cyrus Thomson, o Geddes, Chondaga Co., and Dr. John Thomson, of Albany New York, lave opened an Infirmary at 343 Broomestreet where many of the most desperate cases of Consumption Raising Blood, Dyspepsia Inflammatory Chronic Rheuma tism, Scrofula and Bropsy may be cured, and many other this program of the failure of the failur distressing complaints may be removed after the failure of all other remedies. Call and see the patients now at the Infirmary under treatment, from whom facts can be learned that would not be prudent for others to proclaim as regards their rapid improvement in health. Also see the original and complimentary letters from their Majesties the Kings of France and Prussia, and a massive gold modal from Louis Phillipe to Doctor John Thomson. These two brothers have had upwards of 20 years each of experience in the most desperate diseases of the country, as a host of testimony which they can adduce will certify, among which is the opinion of three several Gampings. the opinion of three several Committees appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York to examine said practice and Doctor Thomson's patients personally, in Albany. An interview with the patients at the Infirmary by others that are diseased will be satisfactory in the highest degree to the latter. Gall and see them, as it will cost nothing but the trouble of the visit. Salt Rheum, Piles and Scrofula of the worst kind cured.

SYSTEM OF CUTTING.—Important
the attention of the trade generally to his axillar system of
cutting garments, it being one that can ascertain points with that degree of accuracy which he believes has never before been acrived at. The above system can be had of his agent, Mr. J. DUBOIS, 231 Broadway, where at all times the system with instructions, will be given. Investigation is solicited

IVERPOOL COAL.—The under-Asigned is now discharging a very fine cargo of Liverpool Coal that burns free, bright and clean, at the low price
of \$9, delivered free of cartage at any part of the city. A
few chaldrons yet unsold. Those wanting the article had
better send in their orders without delay, at the Yard No. 78 Thompson street, near Spring, or at the office No. 112 P. S.-It will be delivered at Brooklyn at the same price the ferrage added. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON. ol2 tf

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY, and intermediate Landings, from the Steamboat Pier loot of Barclay st.
The low-pressure steamboat TROY, Capt. A Gotham,
This (Tuesday) Morning, at 7 o'clifch.

This (Tuesday) Morning, at 7 oction.

The new low-pressure steamboat ALBANY, Capt. J. G.

Jenkins, To-morrow (Wednesday) Morning, at 7 oction.

For passage, apply at the office, foot of Barciay-street, or

on board.

Notice—All Goods, Freight, Baggage, Bank Bdls, Spece, or any other kind of Property, taken, shipped, or par on board this boat, must be at the risk of the owners of such Goods, Freight, or Baggage, &c.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR AL.
BANY and intermediate places—from the

and Sanday.

The COLUMBIA. Capt. T. P. Newberry, will leave at above at 5 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.

For passage or freight, apply to P. C. Schultz at the office on the wharf, or on board.

N. B. All kinds of property taken only at the risk of the owners thereof. PEVENING LINE of Steam-

boats for Albany, daily, at 6 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted, from the paer octored coordand and Liberty streets.

The steamer SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Brainard, leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday Atternoons at 6 o'clock.

The steamer ROCHESTER, Capt. A. P. St. John, leaves the above pier Thesday, Thursday and Satarday Afternoons, at 6 o'clock.

The Rochester and South Asserica are new and substantial boats, well fitted up and fragished with state room, and for speed and accommodations are not surpassed by any boats on the river.

For passage or freight apply to P. C. Schultt at the office

For passage or freight apply to P. C. Schults at the office on the wharf, or on board. FOR HUDSON, STUY-VESANT, CONSACKIE, and intermediate landings.—Steamboat SUPERIOR. Capt. Gould, will leave the pier, toot of Cedar-street. This Afternoon, (Saturday) at 5 o'clock. For passage or freight, apply on board, or to J. B. NICHOLSON, 185 West-street. 18

MONNING BOAT. For PEEKSKILL, VERPLANCK, GRASSY-POINT SING. SING. TARRY TOWN, DOBB'S PER. RY, HASTINGS AND YONKERS -Breakfast and Din-RY, HASTINGS AND YONAERS—Breakfast and Dim-ner on Board.—The new and splendid steamer COLUM-BUS, Capt. F. W. Stone, will leave New York, from the toot of Chamberts-street, every morning, (Fridays excepted) at 74 o'clock; and returning leave Peekskill same ddy; at 14 o'clock, P. M.; except Sundays, when she will leave Peekskill at I o'clock, P. M.; landing at the feot of

Hammond street, each way.

NOTICE—All goods, freight, baggage, bank bills, specie, or any other kind of property, taken, shipped, or put on board this Boat, must be at the risk of the owners of such oods, freight, baggage, &c.

goods, freight, baggage, &c. old

Notice is hereby given that proposals

Prison. Mount Pleasant, on the second Wednesday in November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for a centract to commence with 30 converts on the first of December ensuing, to be increased within one year to 150 for the term of five years, at making such kinds of chains, wrought nails, bed screws, shovels and tongs, saddlery, cuttery and other articles of hardware, "of which the chief supply for the consumption of the country is imported from without the United States." Convenient shop room and fuel will be furnished. Whoever takes the contract must find tools and fixures and be subject to the rules and regulations of the Prison. The payments must be made monthly with a credit of three months. Satisfactory security will be required. Let the proposals specify the price per day for each man. DAVID L. SEXMOUR,
Agent Sinte Prison, Mount Pleasant

Agent State Prison, Mount Pleasant, 1842. September 8th, 1842. AGENT'S OFFICE, STATE PRISON, Auburn, Oct. 10, 1542

NTOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the subscriber until Tuesday the 20th day of December next at 10 o'clock.

A. M. for the services of Ten Convicts, with the privilege of increasing the same, as the Agent may be able to firmish, to any number not exceeding Three Bundrad, for the term of Eve years from the first day of January next, to be emptoyed in the manutacture of Files and such articles of Calery of which the United States is principally supplied by foreign importation.

lery of which the United States is principally supplied by foreign importation.

Sufficient shop-room, suitably warmed and lighted, will be furnished by the State.

Note. Persons making proposals are required to name the amount, per day, offered for the services of each Convictand to furnish the name of the person or persons offered as surety in the Contract, with their written assent therein; and the respective persons making proposals are required to be present at the time of opening such proposals (Dec. 20th) either in person or by a duly authorized agent, old ID20.

HENRY POLHEMUS, Agent.

TO LET—The frame Matision House in Sighth street, fronting McDougal street, with the gardens, &c. attached. Apply to M. E. THOMPSON, No. 50 Eighth street.

TO LET CHEAP—The three story brick House, No. 53 Beach-street. Possessing given tunnediately—may be seen by applying at No. 55 opposite, for the key, or DANIEL ADEE, of 187 Fulton-street.

OFFICES TO LET, in the second, third, and fourth stories of the new building, Nes 153 and 160 Nassau-street, (Tribuae Buildings,) tronling the Park and nearly opposite the City Hall. Enquire 4 T. MCELRATH, on the premises. TO LET-Two three story Houses,

now being finished in modera style, with marble mentels, sliding doors, and Groton Water brought into the house. Those wishing a new House in a desirable neighborhood for the lst of November, picase apply immediately at the corner of Washington and Jay-sts. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—
The cottage built House and Stable on north west corner of Fitth avenue and 125th street, with 6 full lots, ornamented with trees: also a pump near the door; shout 2 minutes walk from the Railroad. For further particulars

ninutes walk from the Railroad. For further particular nquire of J. & J. W. LEVERIDGE, 145 Cherry-st. N. Y. FOR SALE or Exchange—A beau-tiful Country Seat near this city, will be exchanged for a house and lot, suitable for a store, or a suitding suitable for manufacturing purposes in the upper part of this city. Apply at No. 67 Bayard street, to C. Crolius, Esq.

FARM FOR SALE-Situated 3 FARM FOR SALE—Situated 3 miles north of the Village of Newburg, bounded by the Hudson River on the cast and the Old Post-mad to Although the Hudson River on the cast and the Old Post-mad to Although the Hudson River on the cast and the Old Post-mad to Although the Hudson River on the Commodition the Hudson River on the east and the Old Postraad to Al-bany on the west. On the farm there is a good, commodi-ous house and barn, likewise a large deck on the river, tormerly used as a brick yard. The farm contains about 100 acres of land—the view is commanding, and the prospect beautiful. For further particulars inquire of Goo, Matber, No. 125 Greene street, or W. H. Van Dalsem, No. 67 Van Dam street, New York city.

Dam street, New York city.

Ara MILLS FOR SALE.—A stone four living story Flouring and Grist Mill, 50 by 80 feet, with Plaister Mill and Corn Kiln attached, on a permanent stream of water, new within five years, situate in a fertile limestone country, within 80 miles of New-York, and having a daily communication summer and winer, will be sold at a bargain if applied for within two months. Two. thirds of the money may remain on moving at 8 per cent. Application for terms and a more particular description of the property may be made to Messrs. E. W. DUNHAM & SON, 5 South-st.

68 2 m mill.

FOR SALE—A 2 story fire-proof brick House and Lot. The house was recently erected, has finished rooms in the garret, and a cellar. It is situated in the lower part of Church street, New Braswick, New-Jersey, in an eligible place for business, and a landscapely finished store, which is at present

contains a handsomely-finished store, which is at a used as a dry good store, and has been since the hou The premises will be sold on reasonable terms. For firther information, apply to C. L. HARDENBERGH, Esq., 30 Wall-st. N. Y. oto HENRY H, SCHENCK, 12 Church-st. s6 tf New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.-A FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A
sey, consisting of about thirty acres of land. The improvements are a good two story dwelling house and kitchen, a
barn, wagon house, and other necessary outbuildings. Said
farm is situated on the main road leading from Shrewsbury
to Red Bank, and about half a mile from the steambost
landing at Red Bank. The land is well fenced, stocked
with a variety of first trees, and in good order; and the residence every way desirable. The farm will be said on
reasonable terms or exchanged for productive property in
this city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES SCHUREthis city. For particulars, or of J. PARMLY, No. 3 Bond
st. New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE-Situated in Southport, about three miles from the vil-lage of Elmira, County of Chemung, lying on Seclare Creek, containing 263 acres of land, a considerable part of which is under which is under excellent improvement. There are two Houses and two Orchards on the Farm, and Barns, Sheds, &c., and it could be very easily divided into two parts. It is considered to be one of the best Farms in the neighborhood, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of A. LAMB, No. 326 Fourth-street, or of 10 1122 A. KONKLE, village of Eimira.

FARM FOR SALE \_\_Simated at Lyona's farms, New Jersey, near the Baptis Meeting House on the upper road from Newark to Elizabeth town, and about one hour's ride from Jersey City, containing 20 acres of first rate land, 6 of heautiful wood, 3 apple orchards containing about 200 trees nearly all gratted, and a variety of pear, cherry, quince and other froit. Also new House built in modern style; also a barn and a welf of excellent water. The above is a delightful simutos, overlooking the surrounding country, the bay and Staten like and, and will be sold low if disposed of previous to the first of December next. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent for a number of years. For particulars enquire of N. Stoddard on the premises, or Wm. H. Whitlock, No. 169 South-street, N. Y.



SABELLA GRAPES, of good quality, I SABELLA GRAPES, of good quantification "CROTON POINT VINEYARDS," are some received daily at the Agency, No. 2 Barcky street, Again House, and sold by A. G. CRASTO, in quantities to subpurchasers. All the fine Grapes from these Vineyards are first received at the Agency, where the city trade is supplied. They come to the city in baskets with wooden covers lost attached, and "Croton Peint" marked on them. They will be received in this form only. will be received in this form only.

The steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. M. H. Tracs, delt, will leave as above at 5 P. M. on Monday, Thursday